

FIG. 4A
(PRIOR ART)

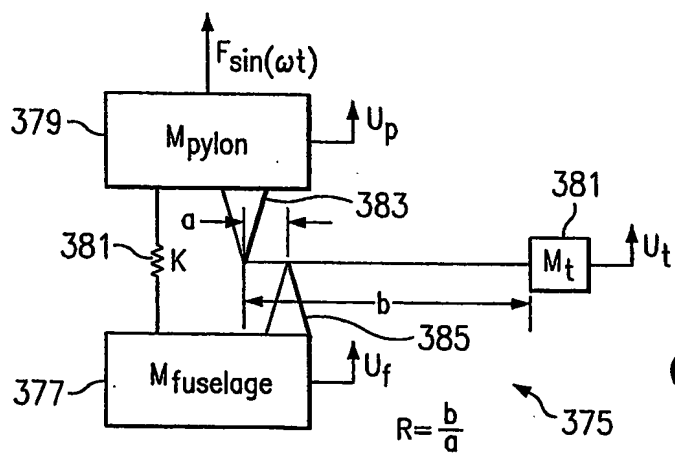
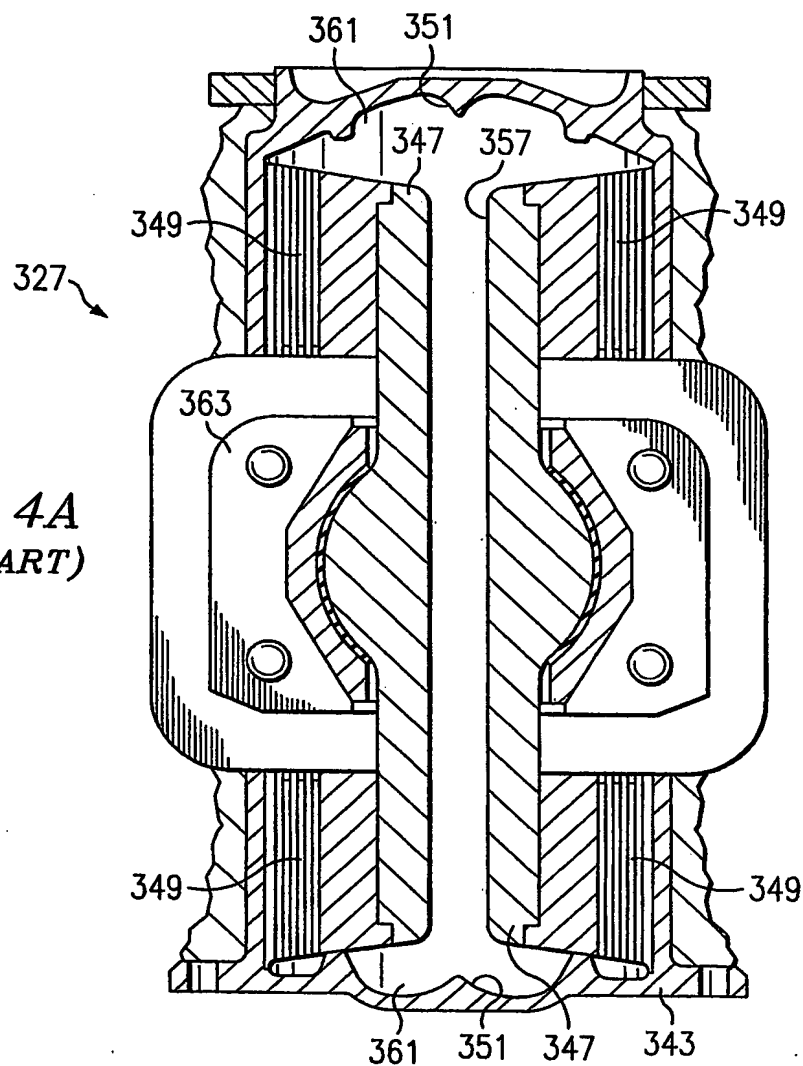


FIG. 4B
(PRIOR ART)

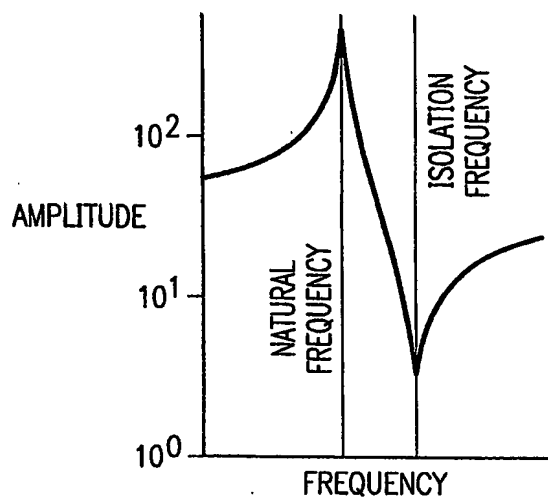


FIG. 4C
(PRIOR ART)

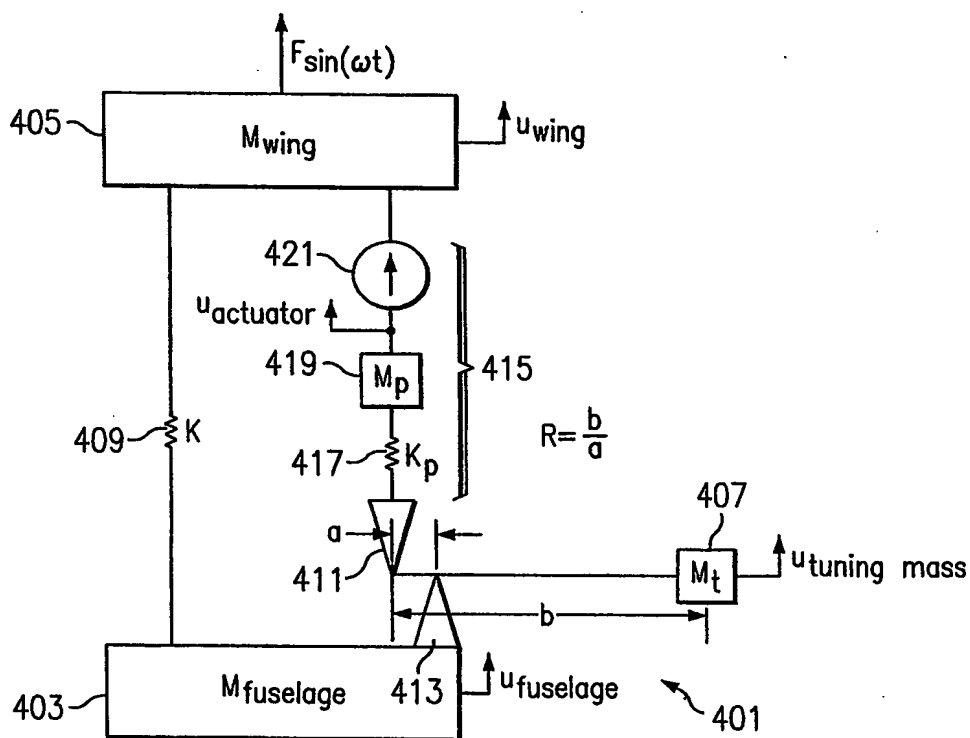


FIG. 5A

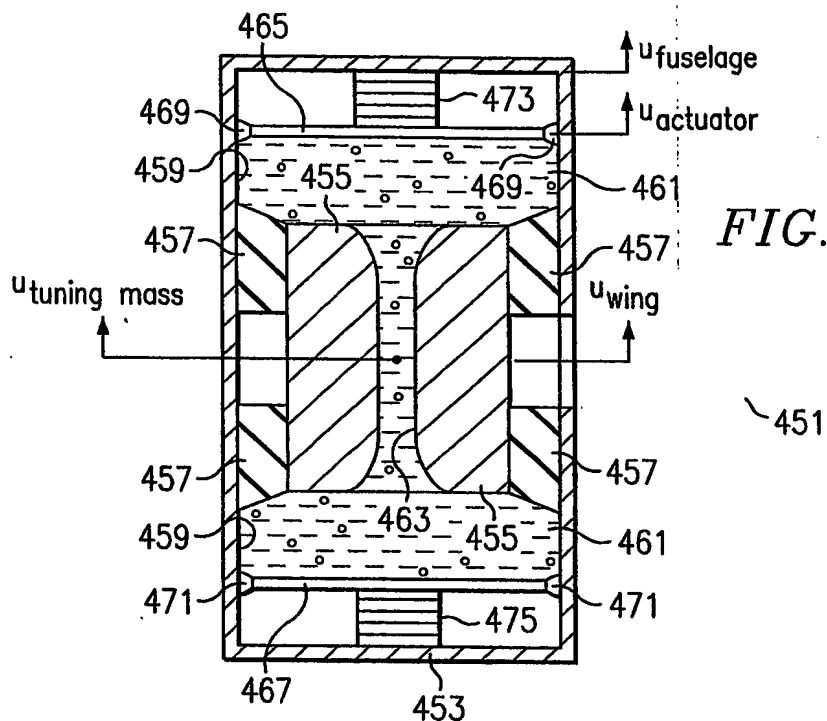


FIG. 5B

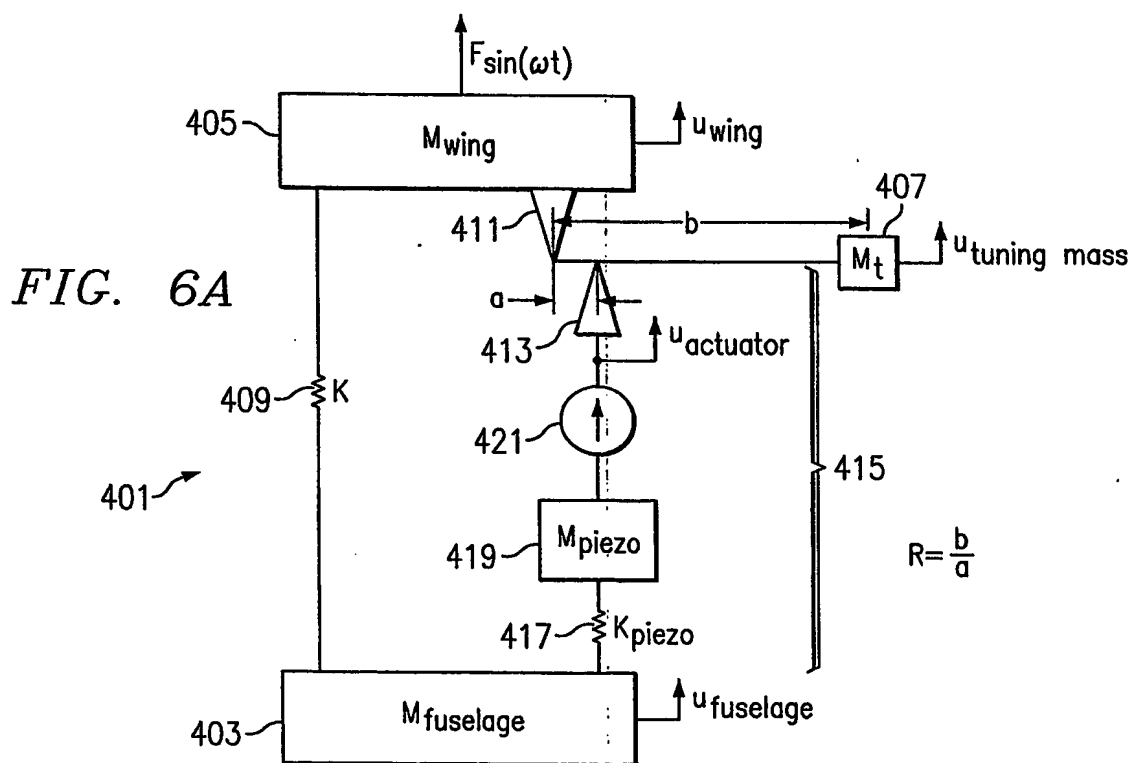


FIG. 6A

FIG. 6B

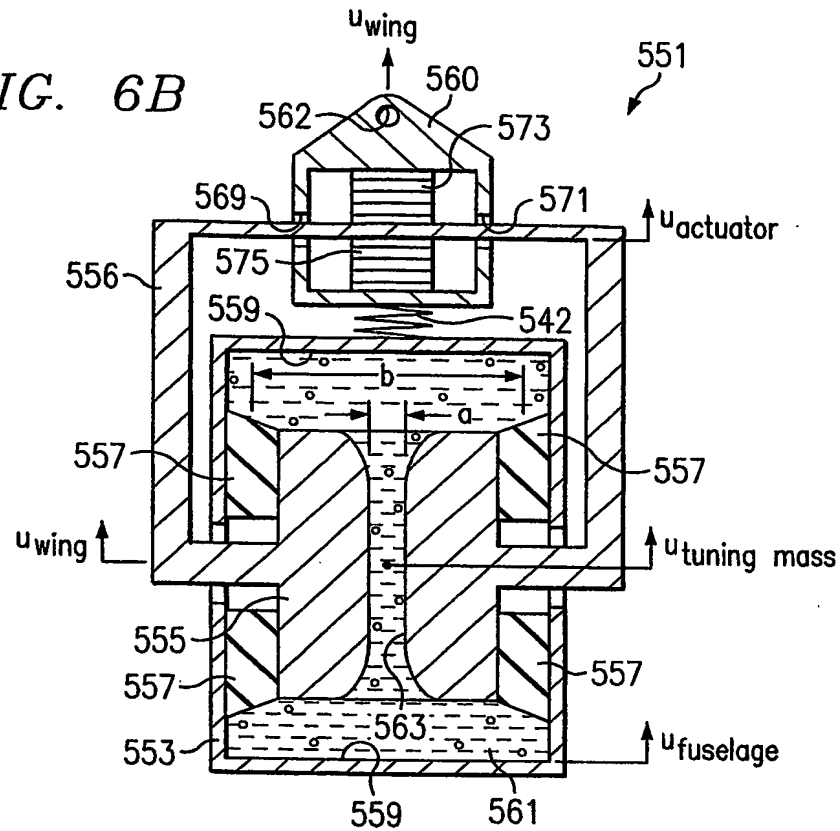


FIG. 7A

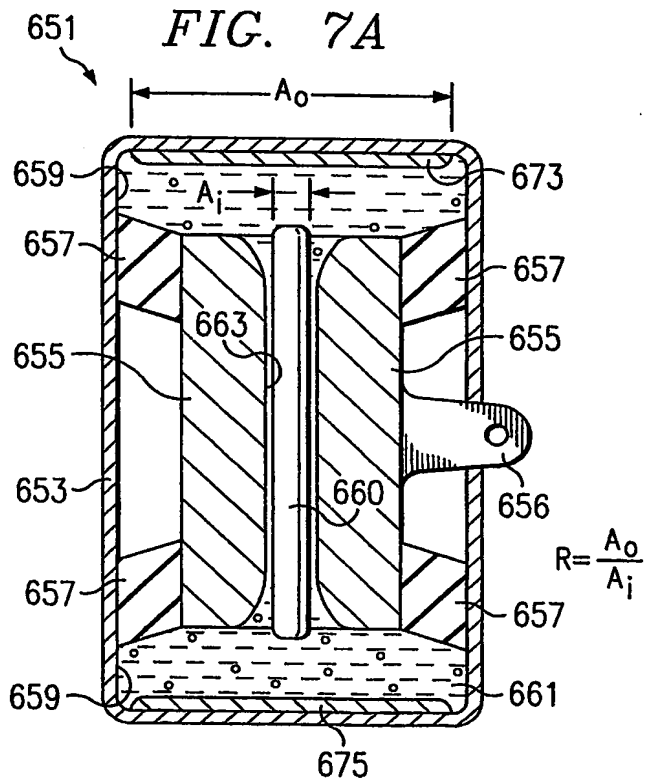
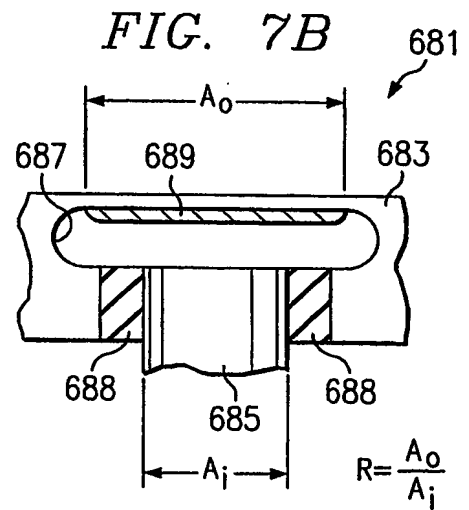


FIG. 7B



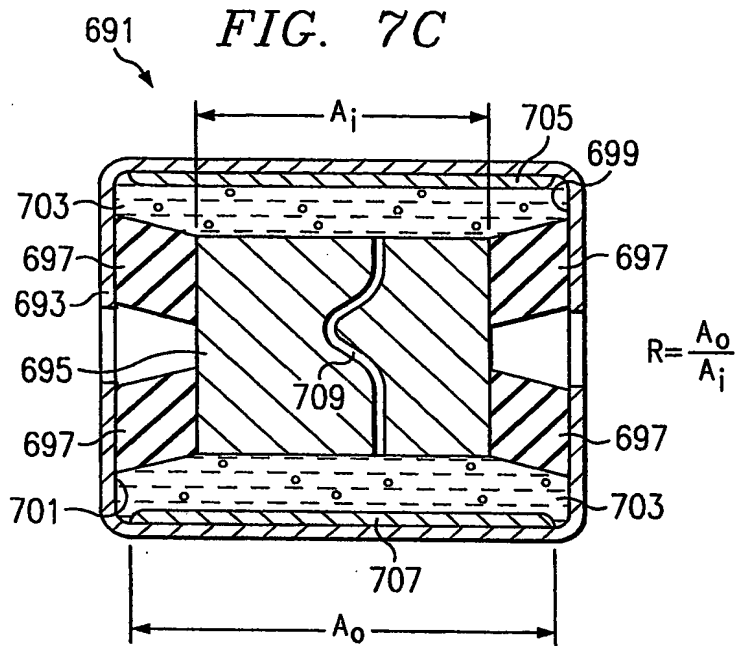
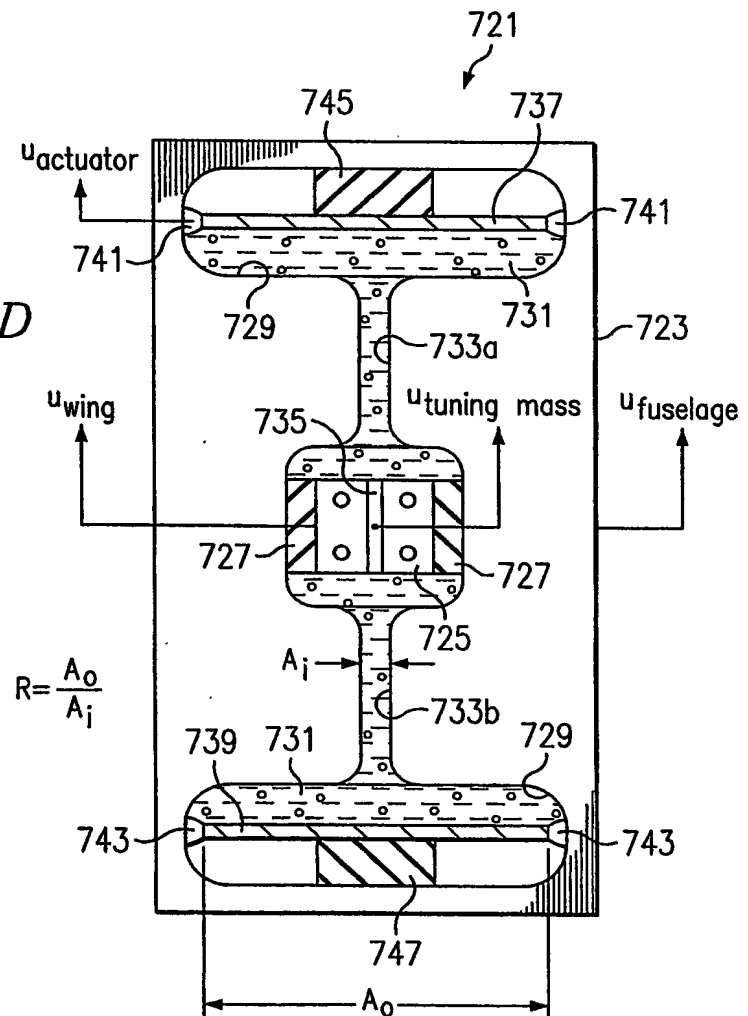
**FIG. 7D**

FIG. 8

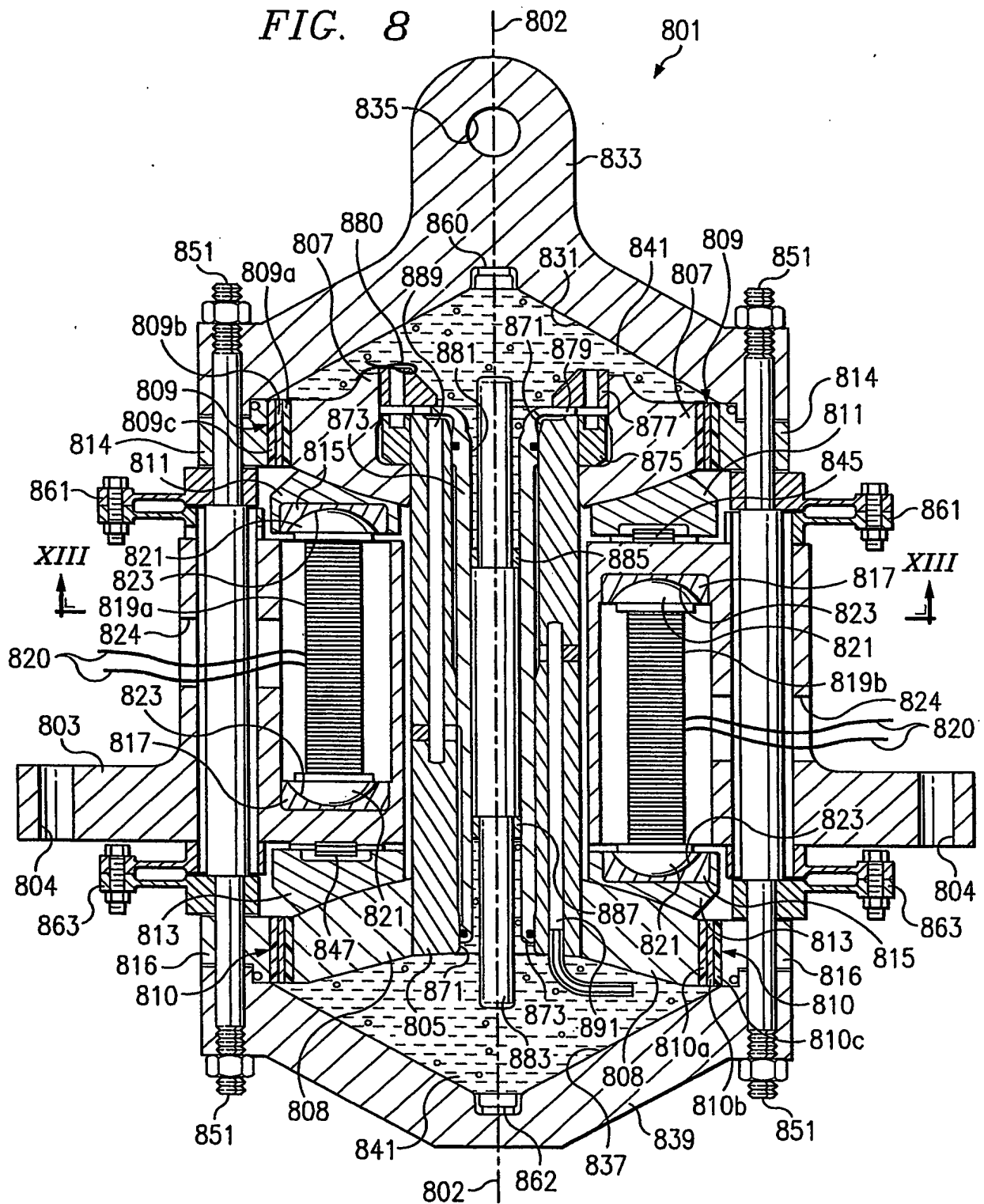


FIG. 9

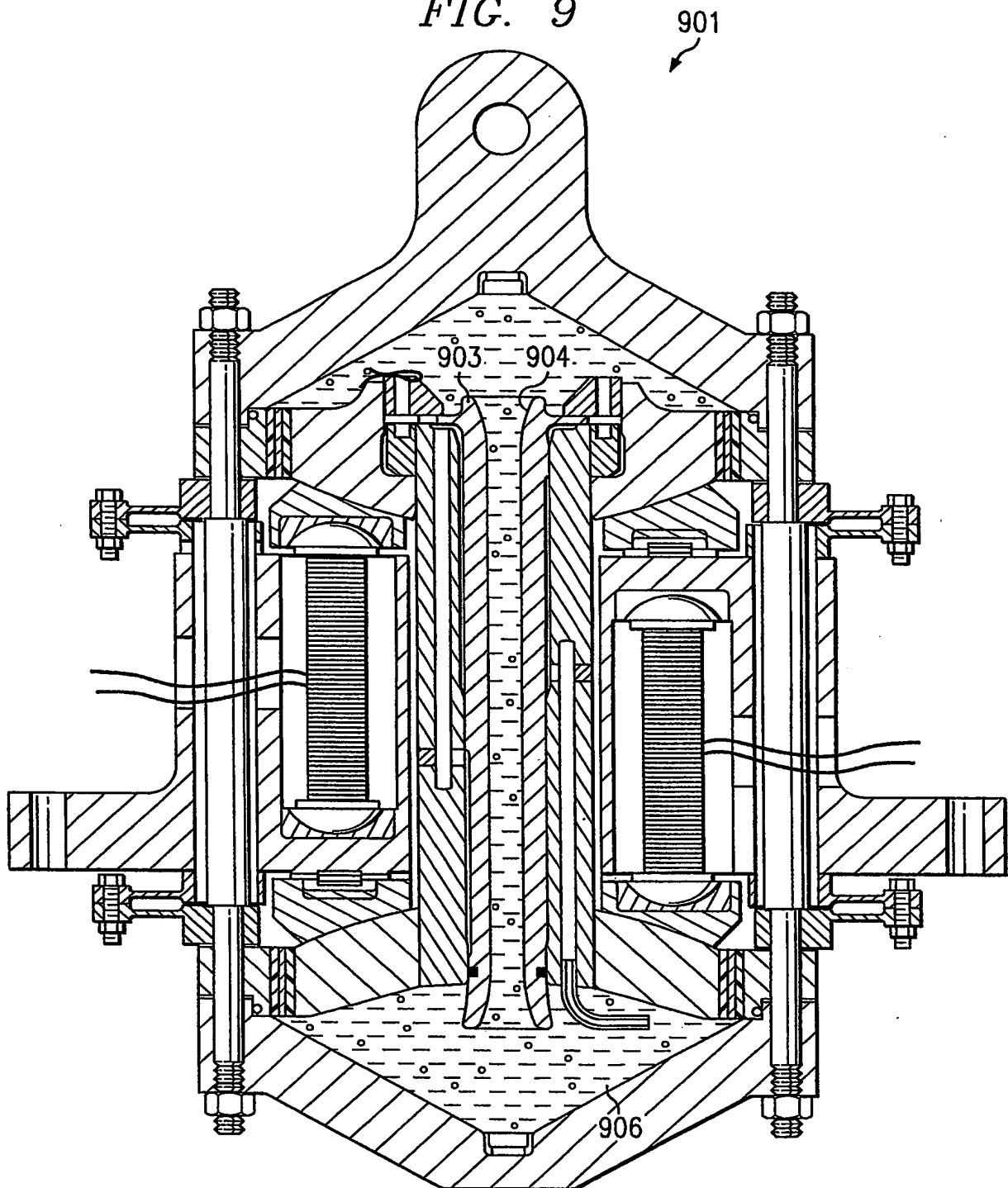


FIG. 10

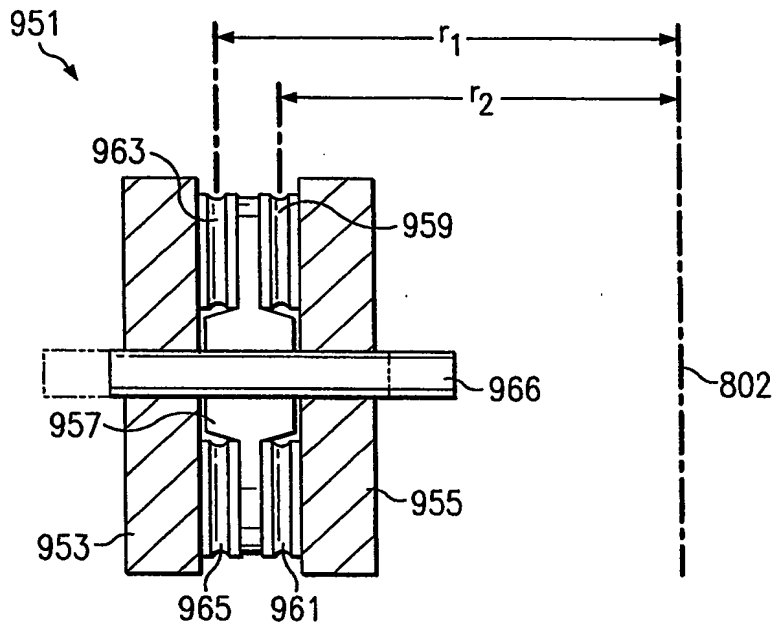


FIG. 11

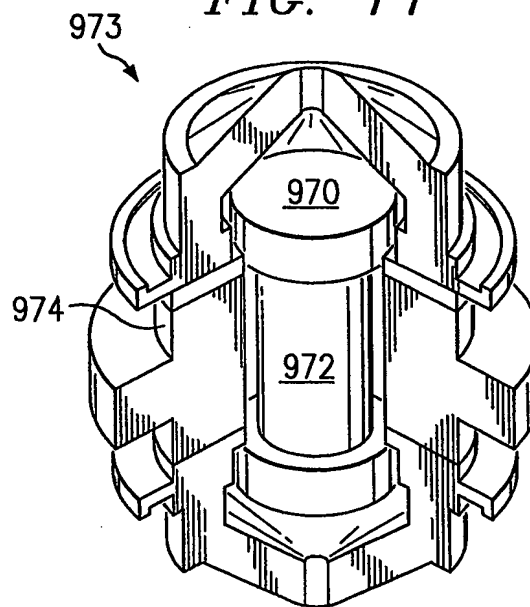


FIG. 12

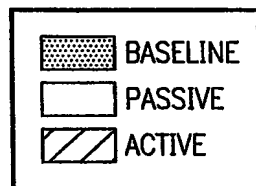
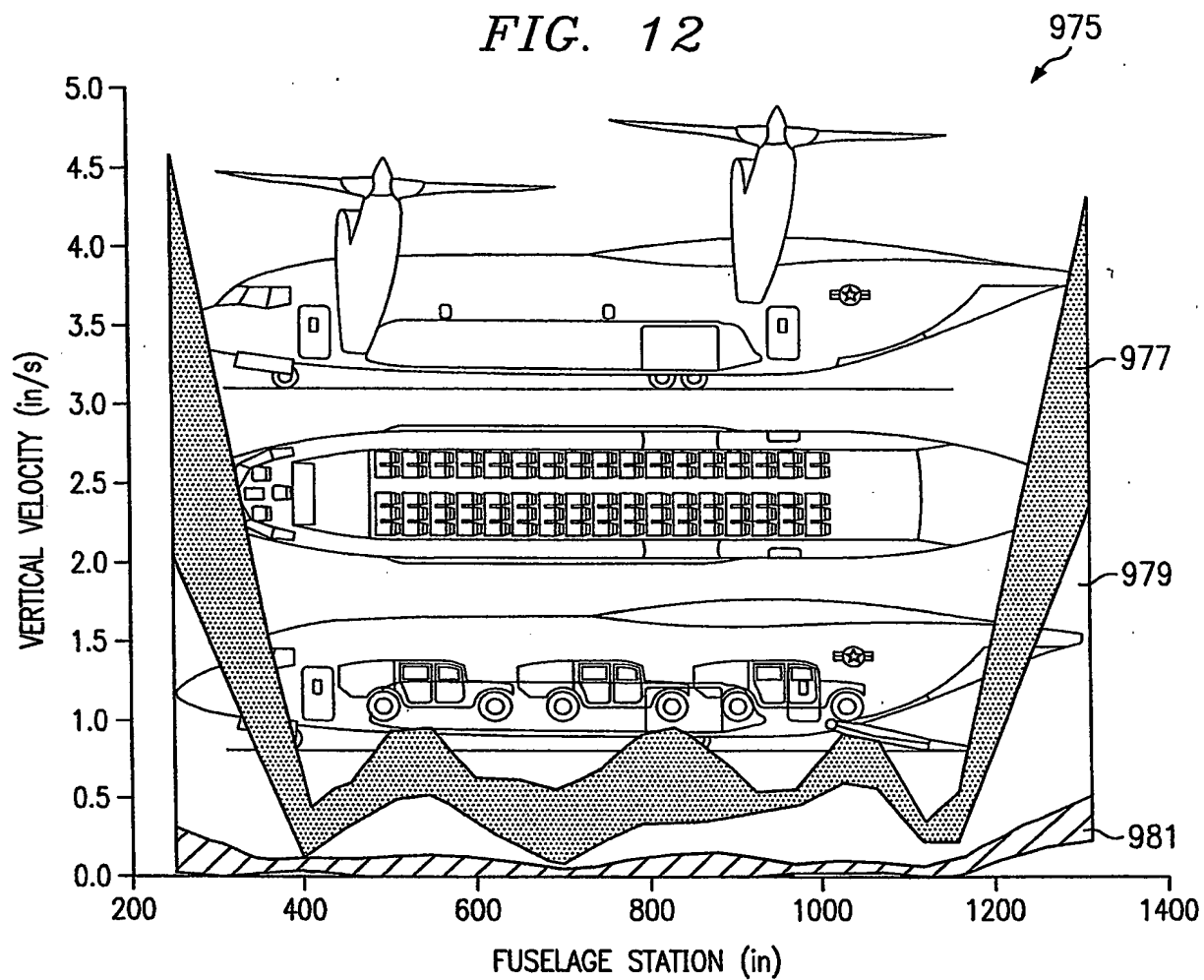


FIG. 13

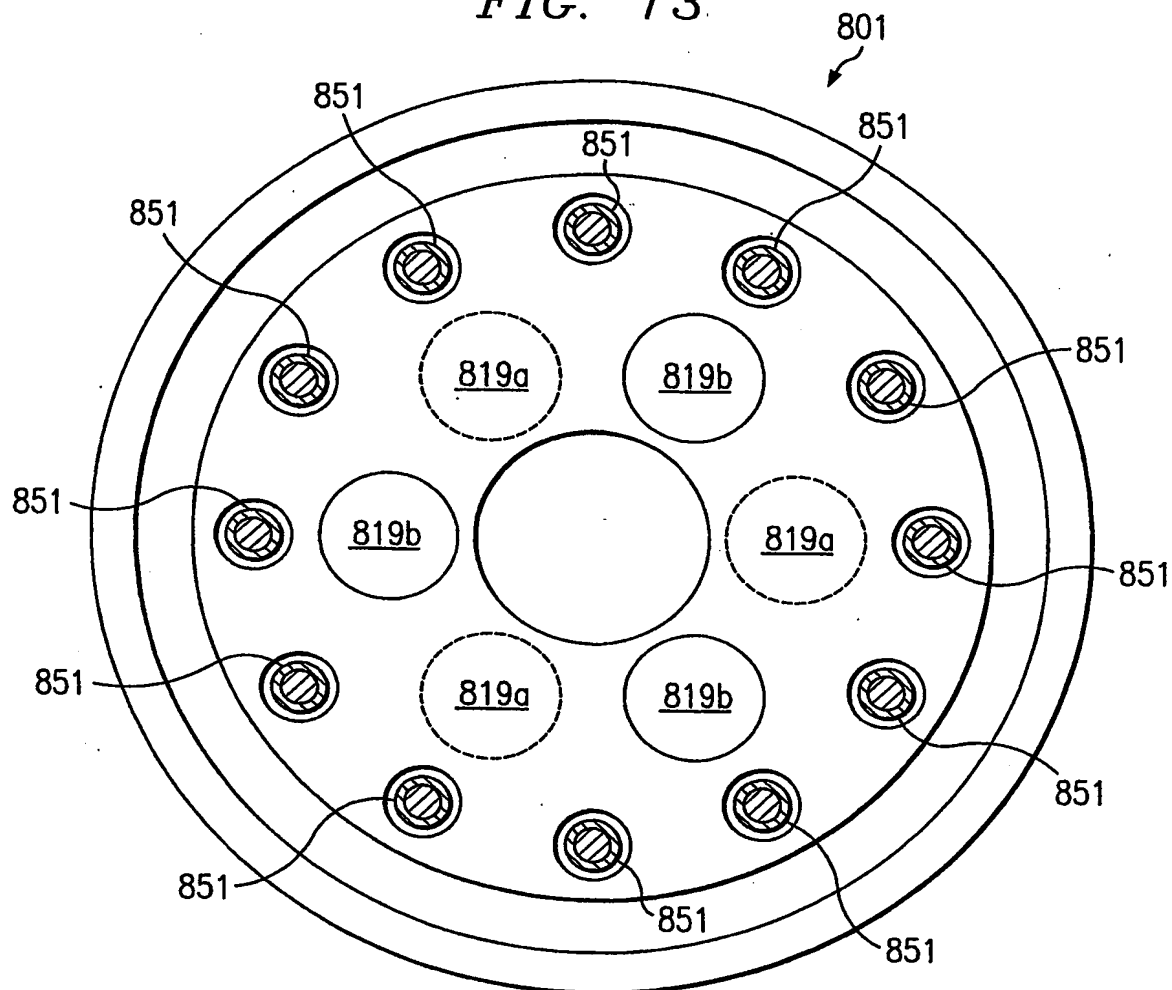
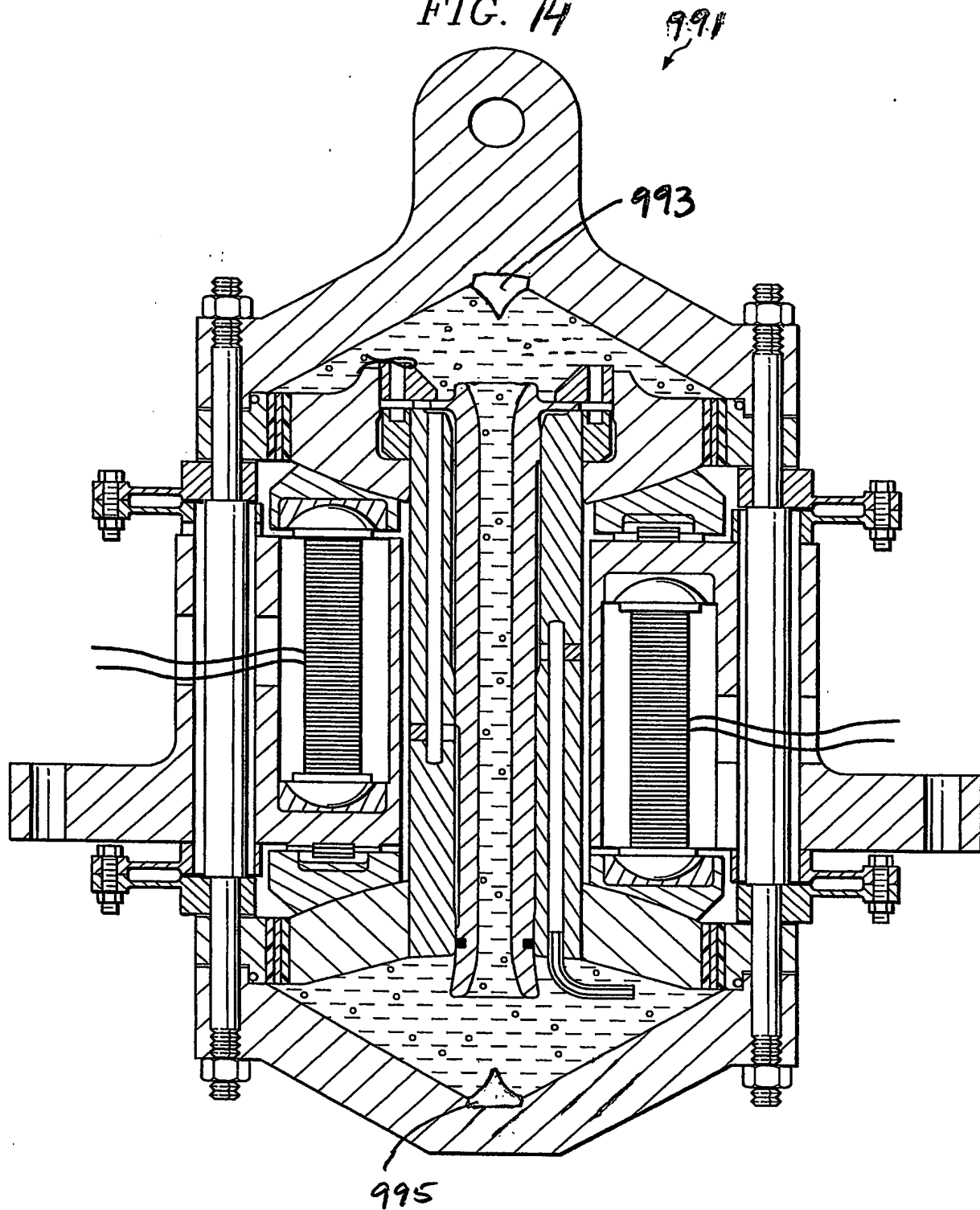


FIG. 14



BEST AVAILABLE COPY

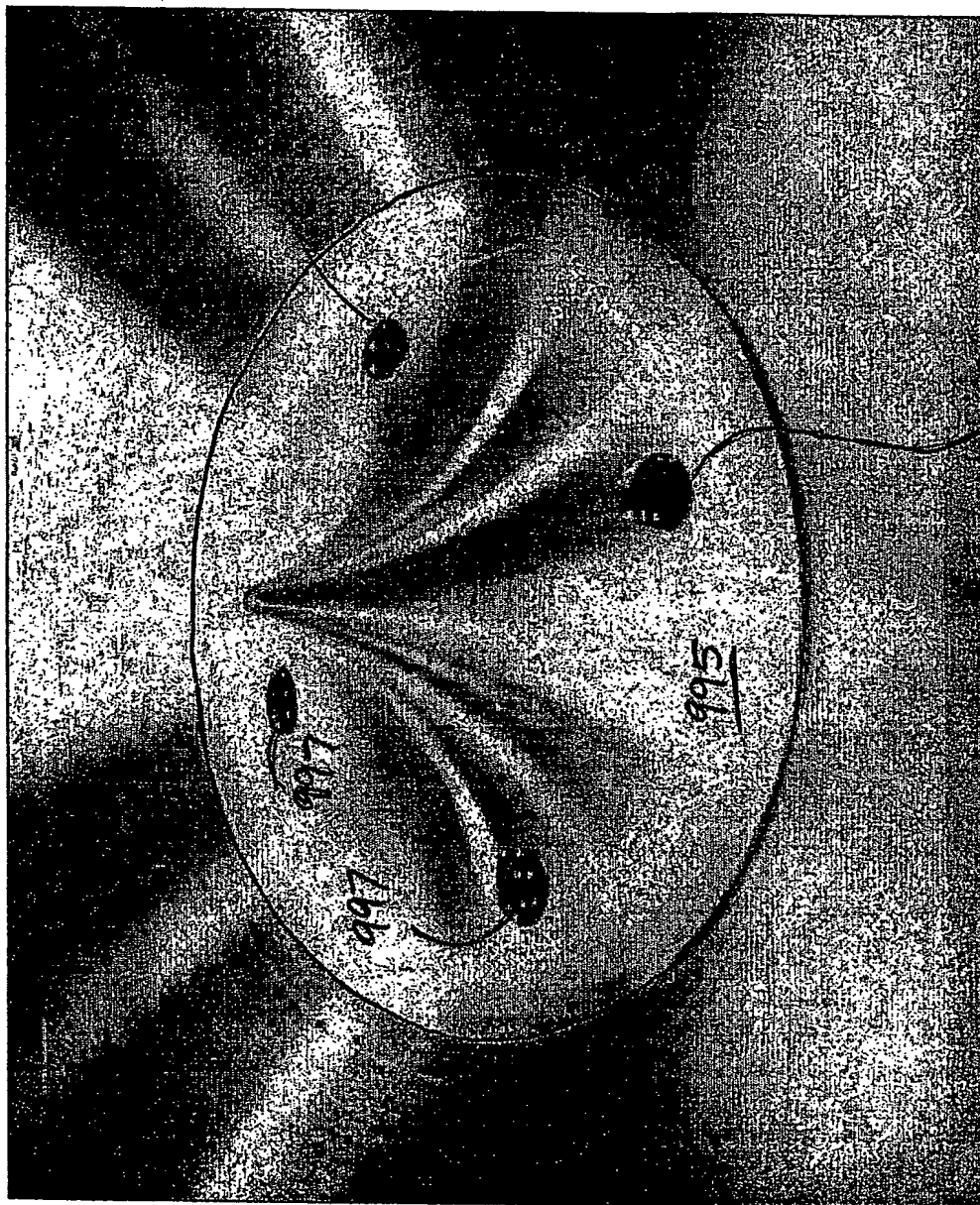


Fig. 15

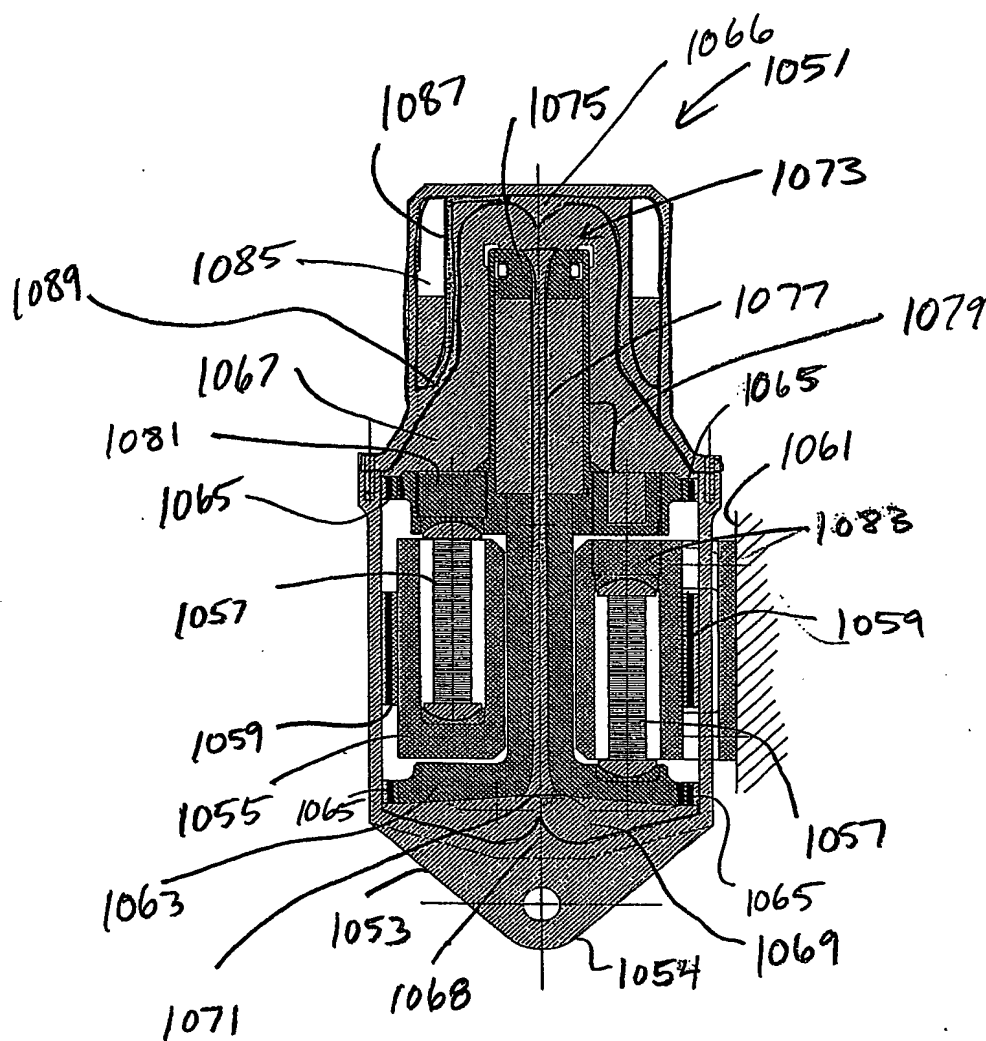


Fig. 16

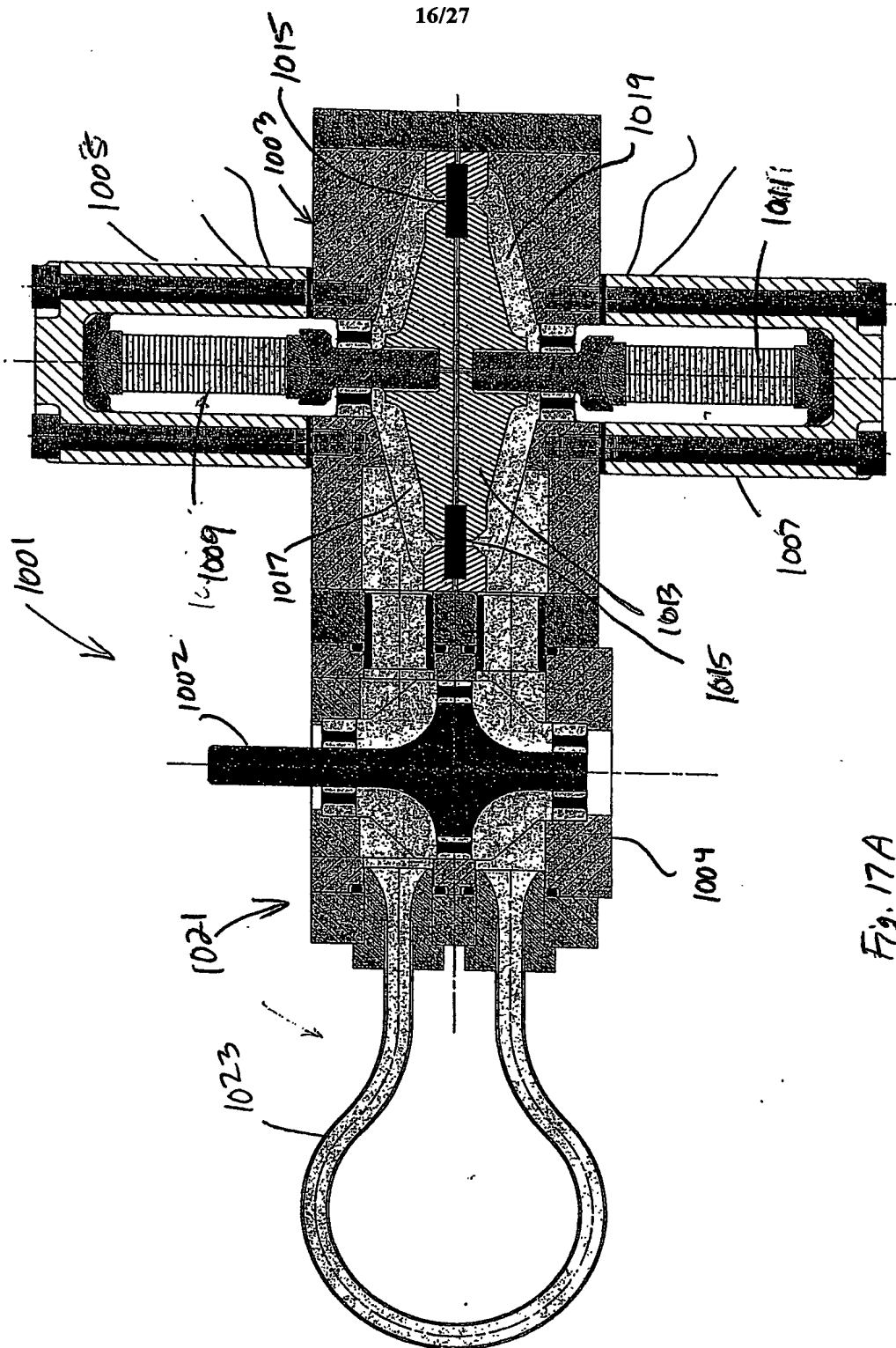


Fig. 17A

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

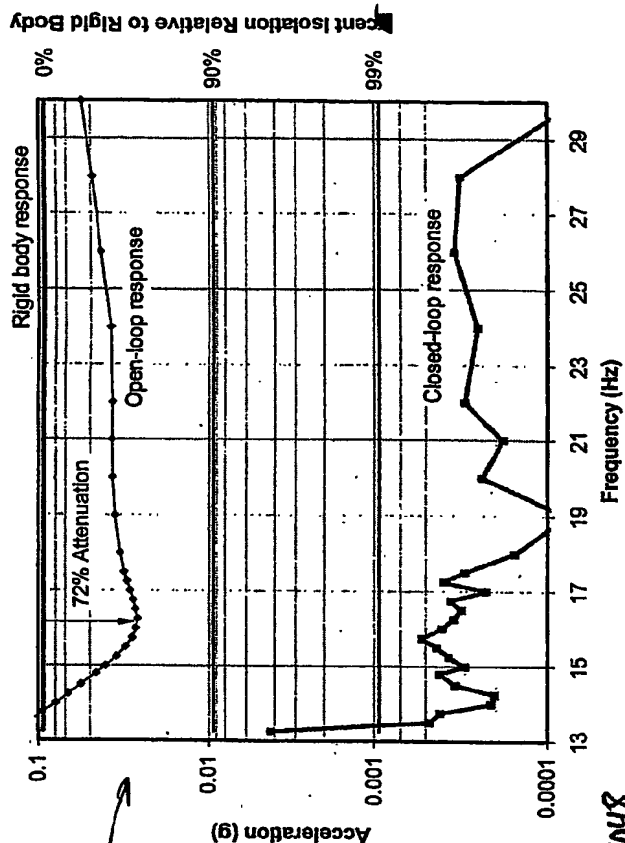


Fig. 17 B

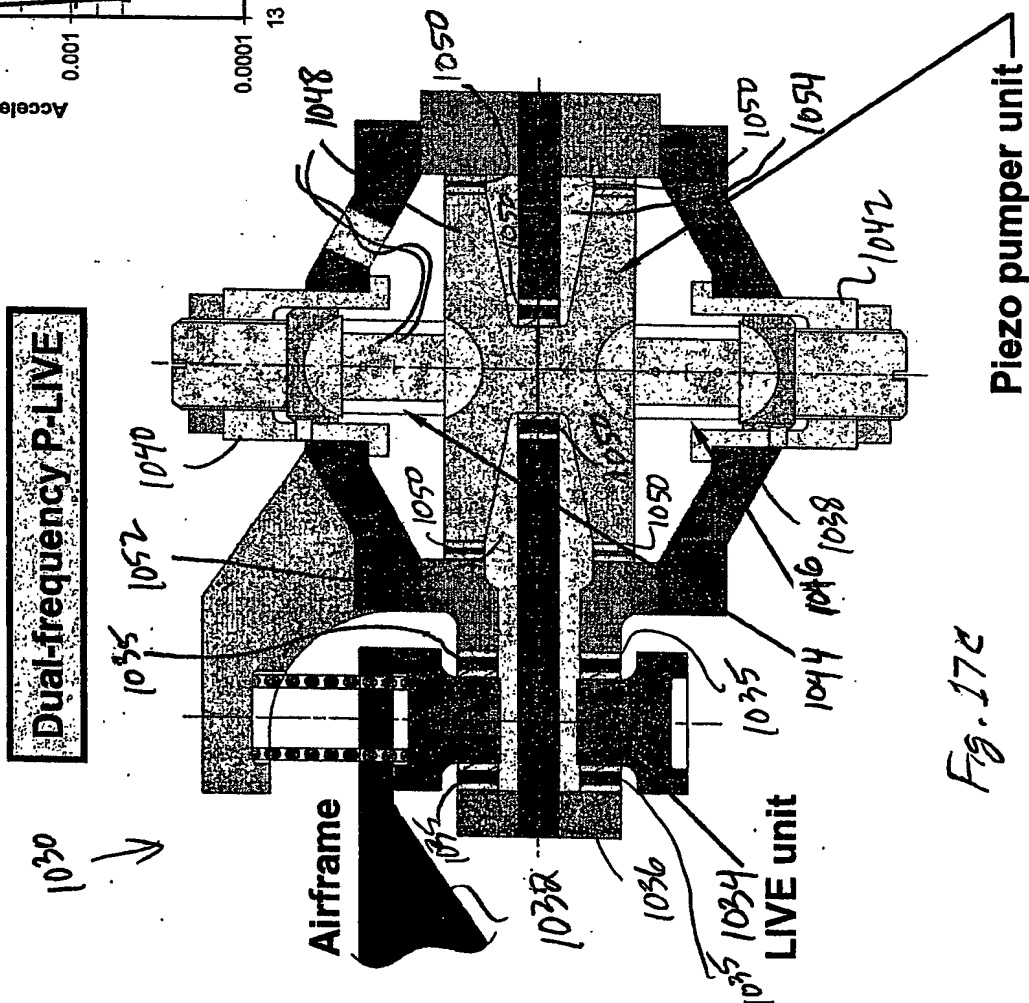


Fig. 17 C

Governing Equation for
isolation frequency

$$f_{\text{isolation}} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \sqrt{\frac{4K\eta g}{R_{\text{LIVE}}(R_{\text{LIVE}} - 1)\pi d_i^2 l_i \rho_i}}$$

Fig. 19A

Fig. 19B

Area ratios

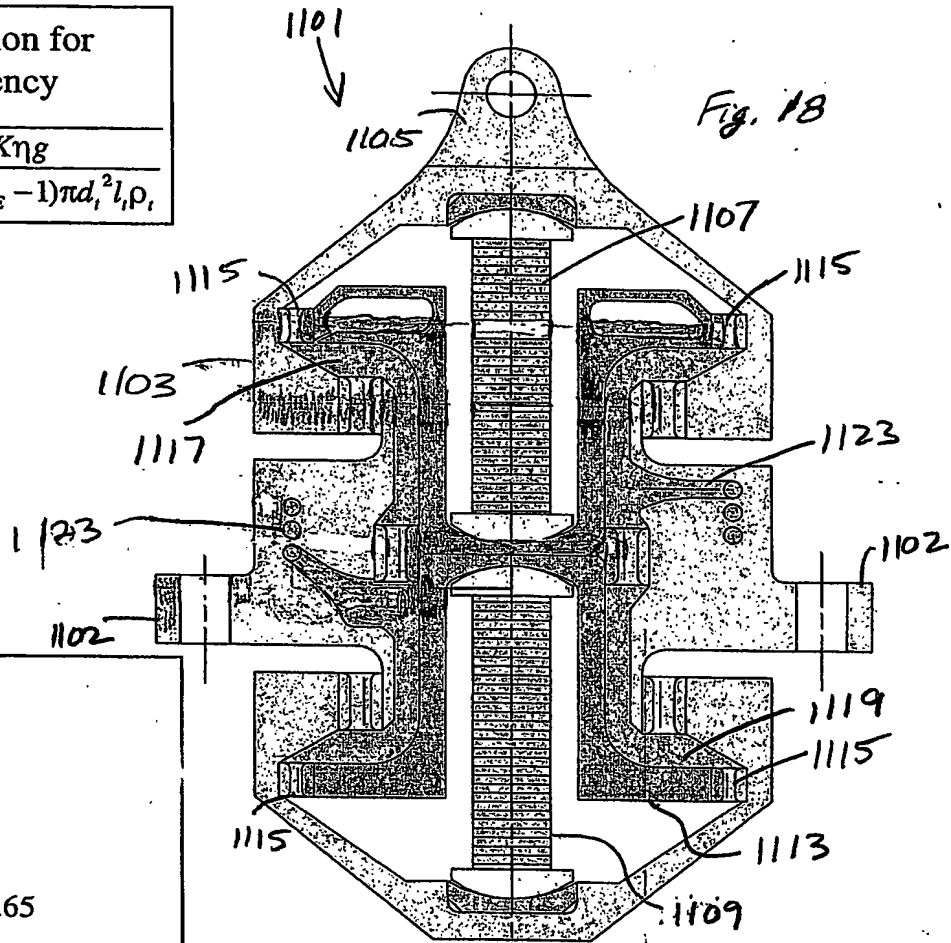
$$R_{\text{piezo}} = \frac{(2.1884)^2}{(1.1447)^2} = 3.65$$

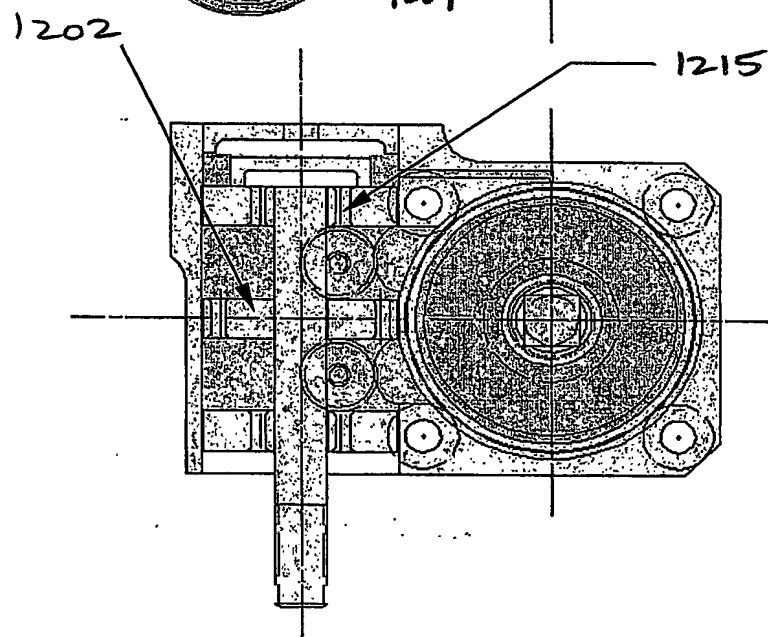
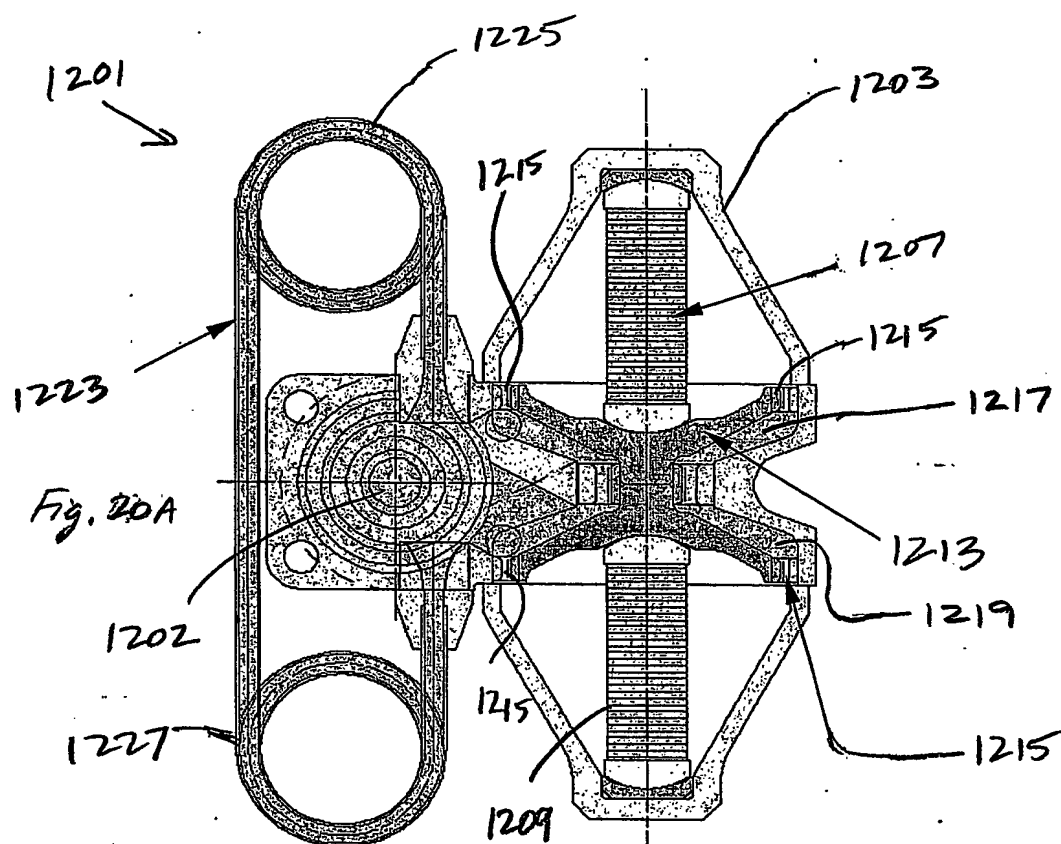
Length and number of turns of fluid tuning passage

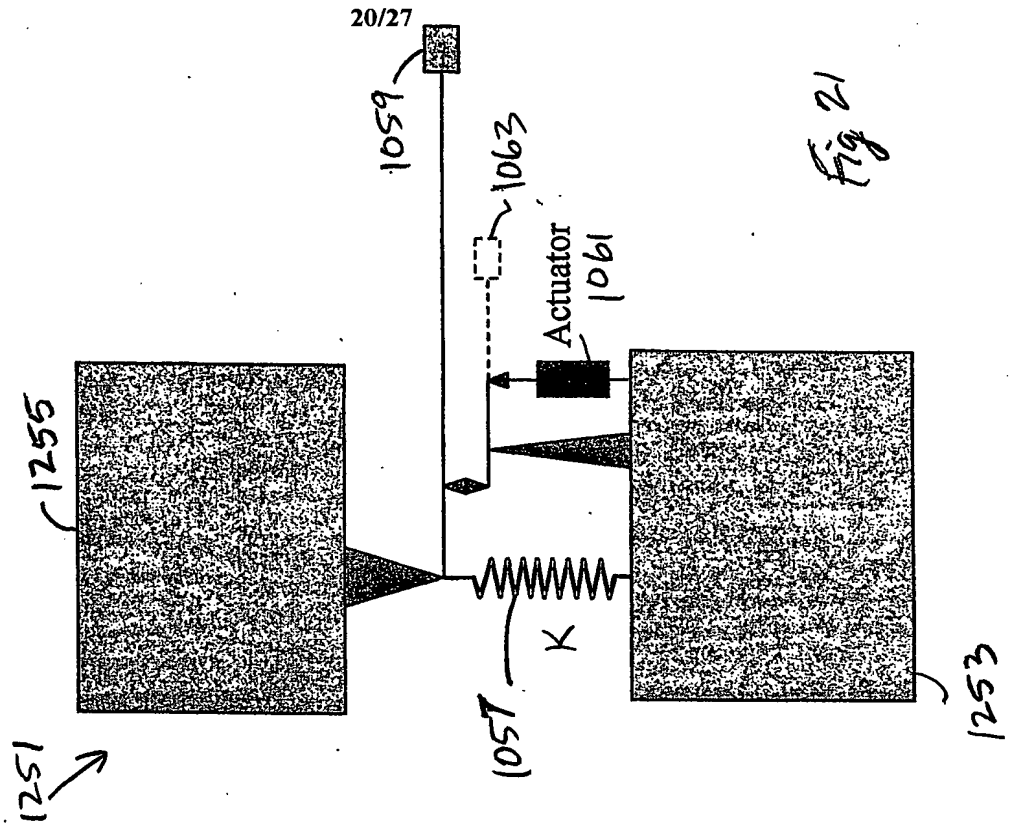
$$l_i = \frac{4K\eta g}{R_{\text{LIVE}}(R_{\text{LIVE}} - 1)\pi d_i^2 \rho_i (2\pi f_{\text{isolation}})^2}$$

$$N = \frac{l_i}{2\pi r_i}$$

Fig 19C







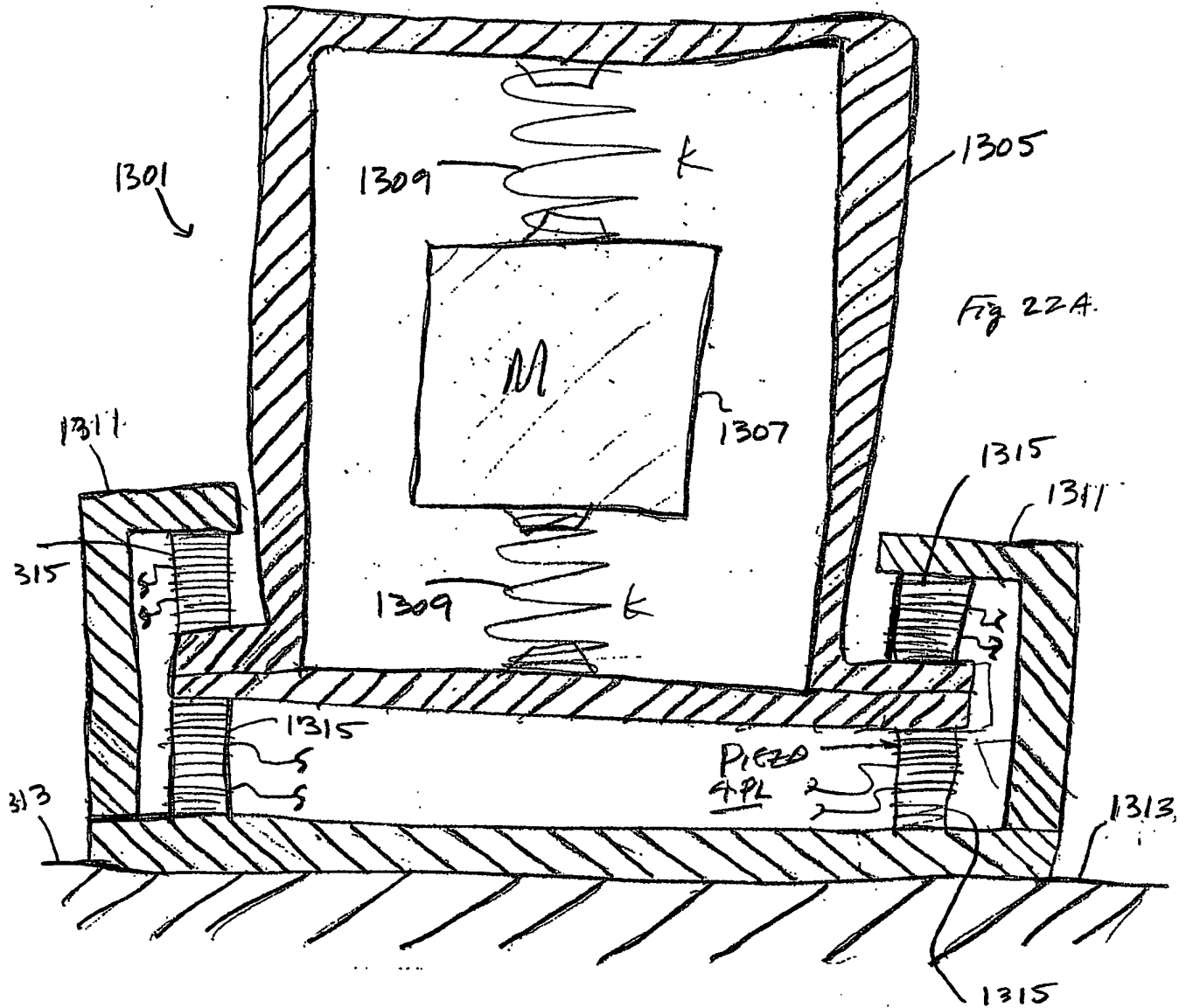


Fig. 22A.

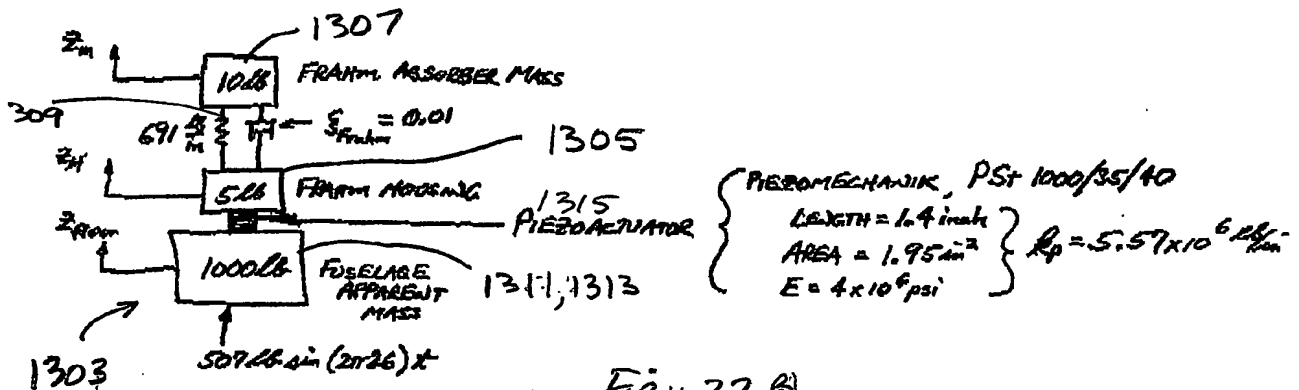


Fig. 22B.

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

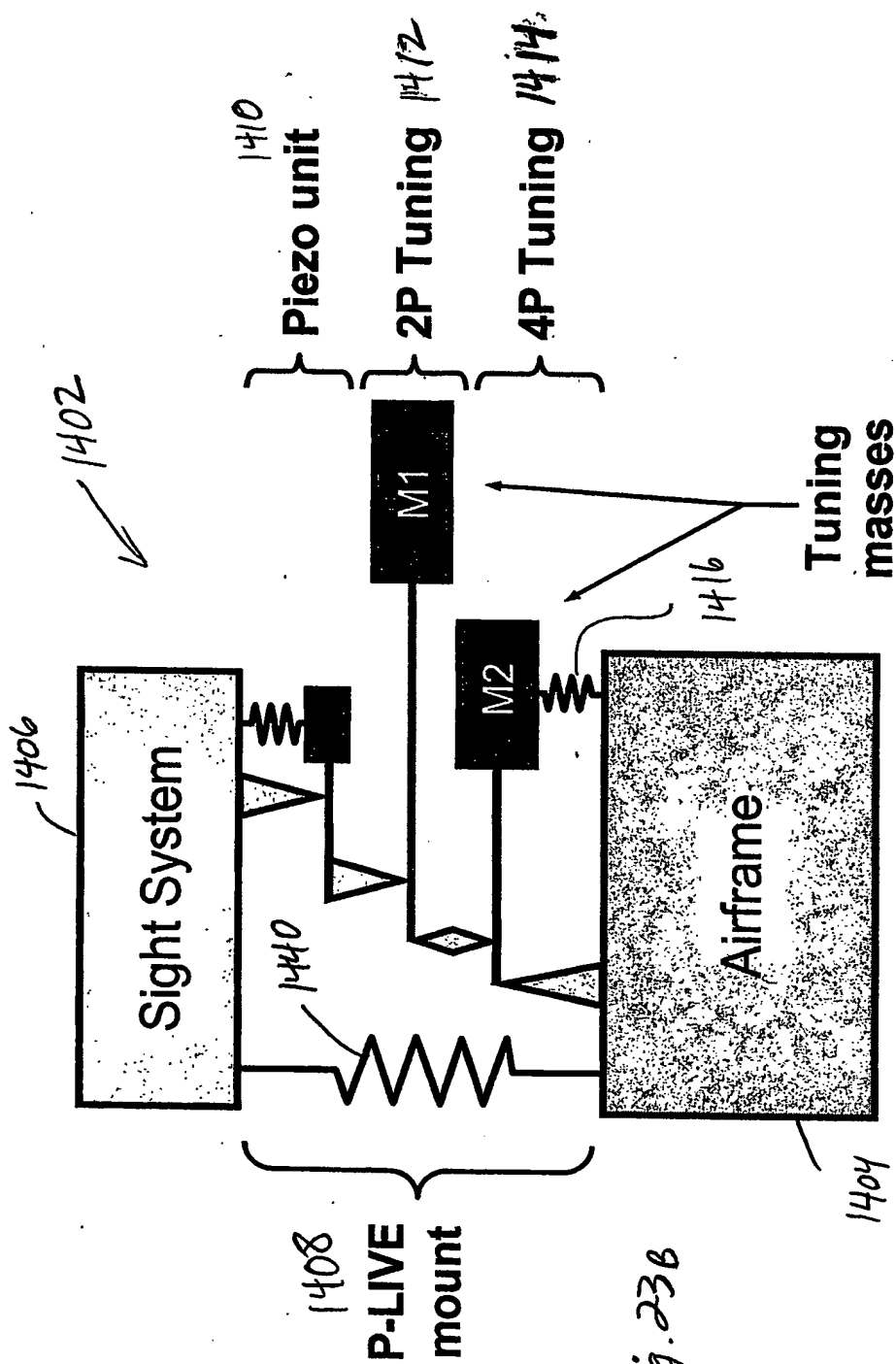


Fig. 23B

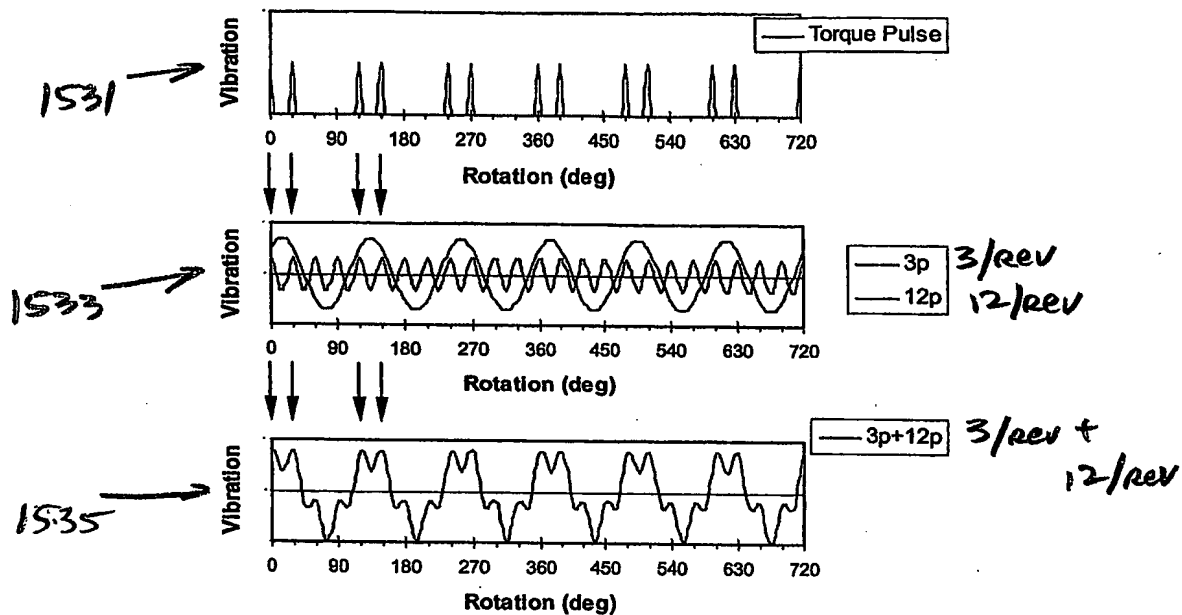
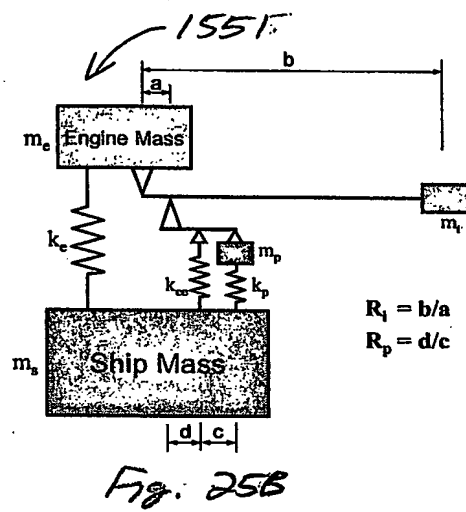
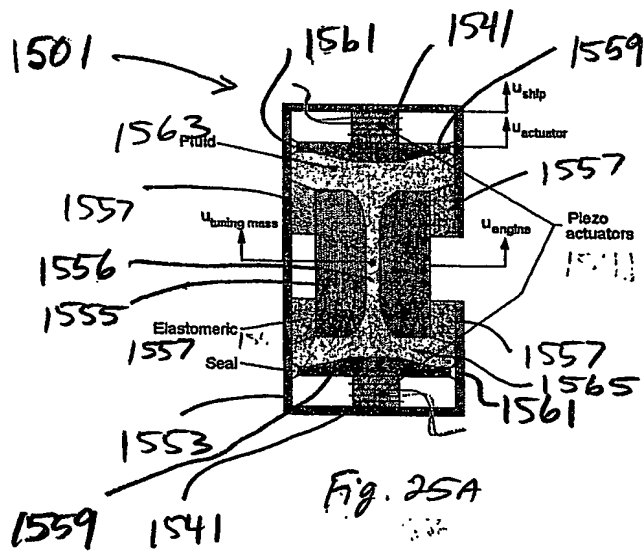


Fig 24



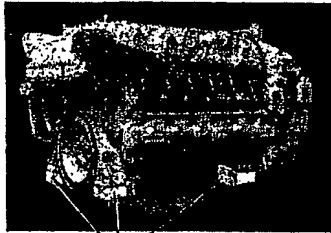


Fig. 26C

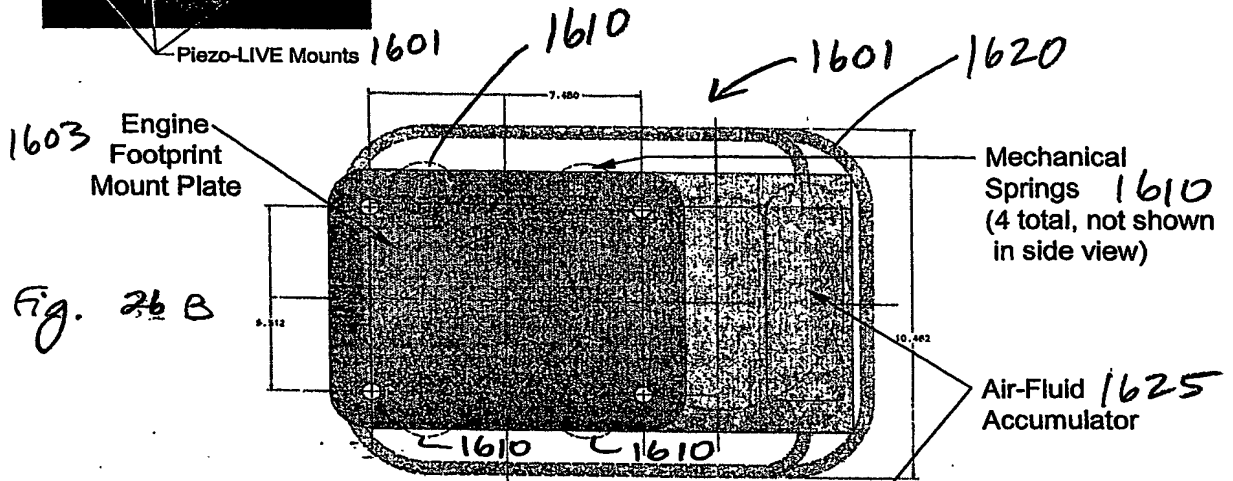


Fig. 26B

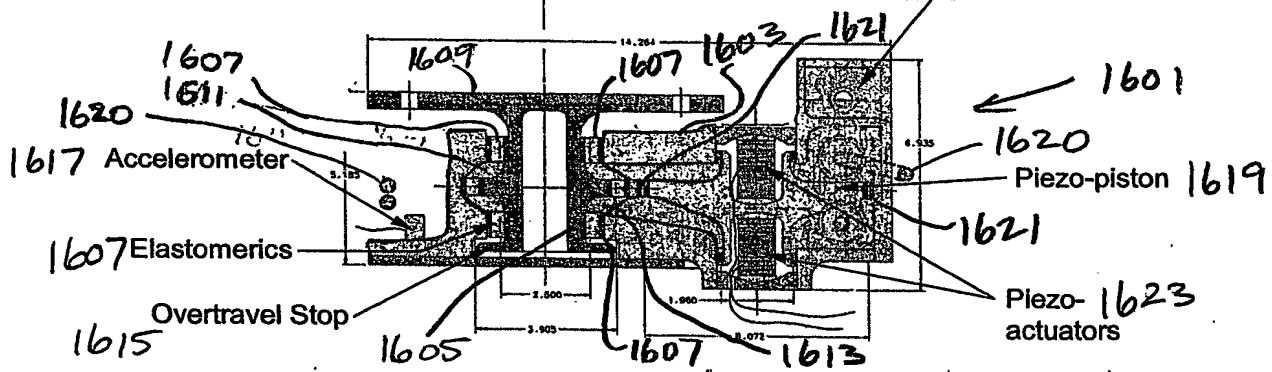


Fig 26A

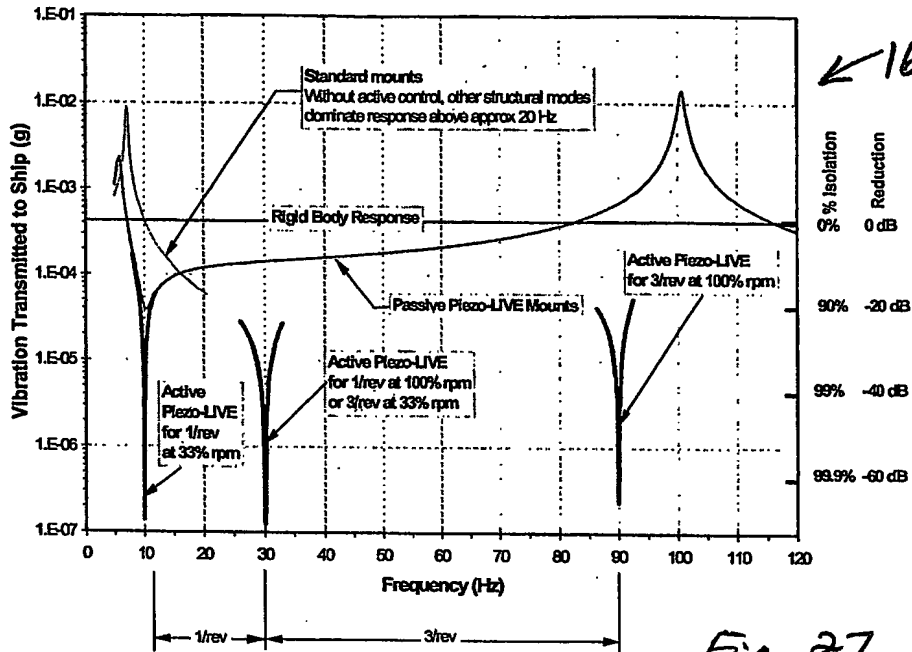


Fig. 27.